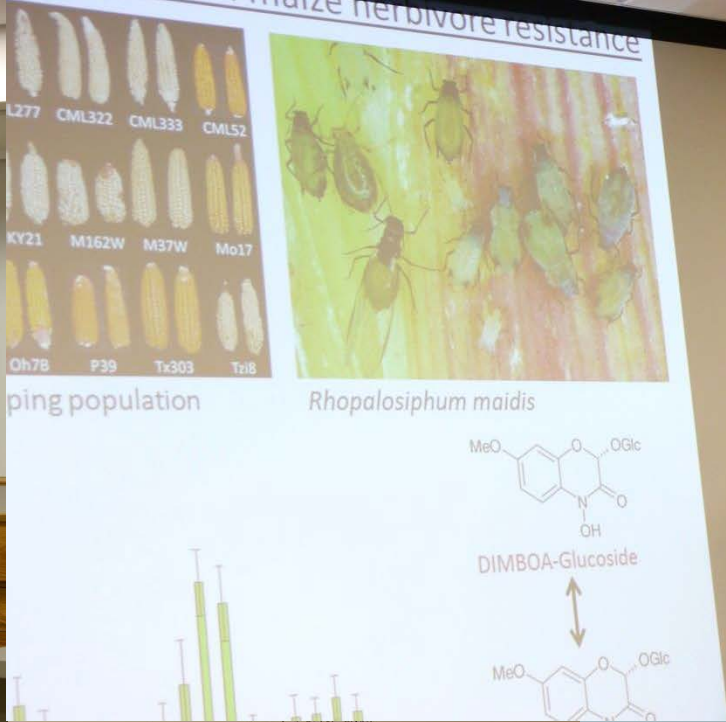


Chemical Ecology
NERA Planning Meeting



Maize herbivore resistance




L277 CML322 CML333 CML52
KY21 M162W M37W Mo17
Oh78 P39 T-303 Tzi8

ping population *Rhopalosiphum maidis*

COC1=CC=C2C(=C1)OC(=O)N(O)C2=O

DIMBOA-Glucoside

COC1=CC=C2C(=C1)OC(=O)N(O)C2=O

The slide displays a grid of maize ears with various resistance alleles labeled: L277, CML322, CML333, CML52, KY21, M162W, M37W, Mo17, Oh78, P39, T-303, and Tzi8. To the right is a photograph of several greenish-brown aphids (*Rhopalosiphum maidis*) on a plant. Below the photograph is a chemical structure of DIMBOA-Glucoside, showing a central benzopyrone core with a methoxy group (MeO) and a glucoside group (OGlc). A double-headed arrow indicates a relationship between two identical chemical structures. At the bottom left is a bar chart with several green bars of varying heights, representing data for different maize lines.

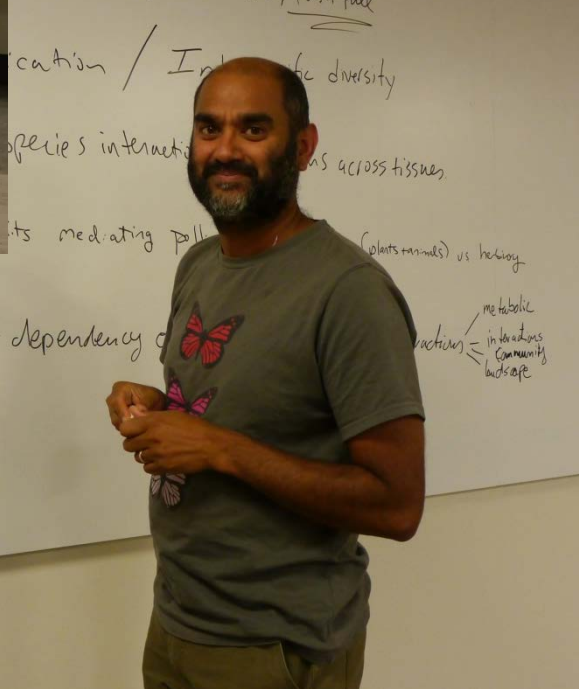


Evolution / Intraspecific diversity

species interactions across tissues

traits mediating pollination (plants-animals) vs herbivory

Dependency of (bacteria) on metabolic interactions in the gut community landscape



A man with a beard, wearing a grey t-shirt with a colorful butterfly graphic, stands in front of a whiteboard. The whiteboard contains handwritten text and diagrams related to evolution, species interactions, and metabolic interactions in the gut community landscape.



September 2014



